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## Germany

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# BüSo Charts Plans for Upcoming Elections

by Our Wiesbaden Bureau

Oct. 27—“For a Europe of Sovereign Republics—Reconstruction after the Financial Collapse” was the theme of the national party conference held by the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in Frankfurt-Sossenheim yesterday, with about 100 members attending, half of them members of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

After the LaRouche Youth Movement chorus set the tone for the event with a performance of Mozart’s “Ave Verum,” Helga Zepp-LaRouche delivered the keynote address, declaring that in the midst of all the bad news about financial tsunamis ravaging the world, this is also an extraordinary historic moment. Lyndon LaRouche is now recognized throughout the world as having been on the mark, with his forecasts of the onrushing financial-economic crisis, while others insisted that there was nothing to worry about. LaRouche’s call for a New Bretton Woods conference to reorganize the bankrupt global financial system is no longer considered an exotic idea, but is on the lips of politicians such as French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who launched an initiative for an NBW conference, and of Italian Economics and Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, who said that he was the first government official to push for an NBW, but that the idea had originated with LaRouche.

She discussed the most recent aspects of the global financial collapse, emphasizing that unless LaRouche’s proposed Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA) and Three-Steps to Survival are adopted (see *EIR*, March 28, 2008), there will be no change for the better. She elaborated on how LaRouche developed his unique method of forecasting starting in 1948-52, through the late 1950s and ’60s and the period after the collapse of the first Bretton Woods in 1971; his forecast of the coming collapse of the Soviet system in the 1980s; and again during the Asian crisis of 1997 and the Russian crisis in 1998, along with the near-collapse of



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*Helga Zepp-LaRouche at the BüSo conference on Oct. 26 in Frankfurt.*

the LTCM hedge fund. LaRouche’s latest proposals are just the most recent in a long series, highlighted by the 1989-90 “European Productive Triangle” and the 1994-96 “Eurasian Land-Bridge” programs.

The countdown to the end of the old system is on, said Mrs. LaRouche, and those who still claim—as in the *Washington Post* a few days ago—that an NBW is not needed, but that the free market will sort things out by itself, are wrong. They are wrong just as East Germany’s Erich Honecker was, in October 1989, when he said that neither oxen nor donkeys would be able to budge socialism from its hold on power; two weeks later he was out of office, and East German socialism was out soon after.

The neo-liberal paradigm is over, and any attempt to continue holding onto it is a crime against humanity, as seen in the global hunger riots several months ago, and the worsening situation which is threatening starvation and other forms of annihilation for most of today’s human population.

### **Threat of a New Dark Age**

Elaborating LaRouche’s call for a four-nation core of cooperation against Anglo-Dutch imperialism (the United States, Russia, China, and India), she stressed that U.S.-Russian cooperation is especially crucial, and



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

*Daniel Buchmann of the LaRouche Youth Movement is a member of the Executive Committee of the BüSo.*



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*Elke Fimmen, vice chairwoman of the BüSo, gave a report on the party's new program.*

## Election Campaigns

An extensive programmatic discussion continued in the context of the presentation of the new party program by BüSo vice chairwoman Elke Fimmen, and treasurer Klaus Fimmen's report on the financial situation of the BüSo since the last party convention in December 2006.

The party conference was followed by a meeting on the BüSo slate for the June 2009 elections for European Parliament. Zepp-LaRouche emphasized that the BüSo is not an "enemy" of the idea of Europe, but that it upholds the concept of a Europe of the Fatherlands, as French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer understood it.

This goes against the idea of an im-

perial Europe, and would mean renouncing the EU's Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, and Lisbon treaties. Twenty-seven candidates were proposed for a slate headed by Zepp-LaRouche, for the elections to the European Parliament, "where we are urgently needed," as one candidate put it.

### 'Creativity in a Knapsack'

Jacques Cheminade, leader of the French sister party Solidarity and Progress, then gave a guest presentation. "We are the only ones who know what a New Bretton Woods really is," he said. There are numerous proposals being put forward by others, but only those of Lyndon LaRouche would actually change the system of globalization. President Sarkozy, who has made far-reaching proposals, remains locked within the Maastricht domain. What is really needed is not a monetary system, but a credit system. The New Bretton Woods would not actually be a new financial system, so much as a new culture. It would be based on the beautiful idea that the human spirit has unlimited potential to make discoveries.

"I am absolutely convinced that we together can win," Cheminade said, "if we inspire others, if we, so to speak, have creativity in our knapsacks. If every morning we break our spiritual chains, to raise mankind above the level of the windmills."

both countries have a foundation for that in their historical relationship, in the heritage of Gottfried Leibniz, who, since he was a German, also will bring Germany into this cooperation one day. For Germany, what is required is a return to the heritage of American System economists Friedrich List and Henry Carey—opponents of British free trade—which allowed Germany to develop from a backward agrarian state into a modern industrial nation, she said.

Germany, as well as the rest of Europe, must be liberated from the European Union's supranational Maastricht straitjacket, to create instead a Europe of the nation-states, of sovereign republics based on the principles of the 1648 Westphalian Treaty.

The New Bretton Woods conference in Washington on Nov. 15, which will occur due to the efforts of President Sarkozy in particular, will only be a first step; future events will include fierce struggles over the right approach. If the leaders fail, we will be thrown back into something resembling the Dark Age of the 14th Century. On the other hand, there is the prospect of great projects for development, which put human creativity at the center of affairs. This is a great historic moment which can turn the world around for the better, and it must not be met by small minds that fail to recognize that moment, the Zepp-LaRouche concluded.